THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., Nº. 195. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1854. PRICE, Sp. Drs. 15 ₱ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to *Hongkong*, the *Straits*, *Ceylon* and *India*, ₱ PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS will be as under until further notice:—

To HONGKONG,..TREASURE... ⅜ p. cent
SILK .....5/8 p. Bale
To INDIA,.....TREASURE....2½ p. cent
SILK.....5 p. cent
To the STRAITS,..TREASURE....1½ p. cent
SILK.....3 p. cent
To CEYLON, ...TREASURE....1½ p. cent

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Shanghae, 20th April, 1854.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN reference to the announcement below of our increase in the rates of PASSAGE MONEY which took effect in Hongkong on the 16th Instant, Notice is hereby given that *on and after this date, and until further notice*, the Rates of PASSAGE MONEY from *Shanghae* and *Woosung* to *Hongkong* will be also increased as follows, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMMODATION FROM SHANGHAE, AND WOOSUNG TO HONGKONG.

A Lady or a Gentleman travelling singly,—
occupying a Berth in one of the General Cabins, ... $120
Children with their Parents,—
of 3 YEARS and under 10 YEARS of age,.. $75
a Child under 3 YEARS of age, *(no berth provided,)* ..... *Free.*
Servants of First-class Passengers,—
European, ... $60
Native, ... $30
Second-class Passengers, ... $80
Third-class Passengers, *(on Deck)* $40

Payment to be made in SHANGHAE *Dollars previous to Embarkation.*

For further particulars, apply to

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

Peninsular & Oriental
Steam Navigation Company's Office,
Shanghai, 25th February, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY regret to announce, that in consequence of the great increase in the Price of Coals, and in other items of Expenditure connected with the Navigation of their Steamers, they have been compelled to recur to Charges for PASSAGE MONEY similar to those existing previous to the commencement of last year, when it will be remembered a considerable Reduction was made.

The Company trust that the circumstances which have obliged them to adopt this measure will not be of long duration; but in the meantime, *on and after this date, and until further notice*, the Fares from *Hongkong* to *Southampton*, including the Expense of Transit through Egypt, will be as follows:—

A Lady or a Gentleman travelling singly,—
occupying a Berth in one of the General Cabins, ... $720
A Married couple,—
occupying a Reserved Private Cabin,.... $1,680
Children with their Parents,—
of 3 Years and under 10 Years of age,... $432
a Child under 3 Years of Age, *(no berth provided,)* ..... *Free.*
Servants of First-class Passengers,—
European, ... $360
Native, ... $288

The Rates of Passage to *Marseilles* and the intermediate Ports on the *Homeward route*, will also be proportionately increased *on and after this day.*

Payment to be made in Hongkong in SPANISH *Dollars.*

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT S. WALKER,
Superintendent.

Peninsular & Oriental
Steam Navigation Company's Office.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1854.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OLIVER EVERETT ROBERTS, in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae*, ceased on the 30th of June last.

WETMORE & Co.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the 29*th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by Mr. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which Mr. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

Mr. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between YORICK JONES MURROW and JAMES STEPHENSON under the Style or Firm of MURROW, STEPHENSON & Co., has been this day dissolved. The undersigned, assuming the responsibility of the said Firm, will in future conduct the business on his own account and in his own name,

Y. J. MURROW.

Hongkong, 2d January, 1854.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that the business hitherto conducted by us in *Canton*, will from this date be carried on here.

Mr. JAMES LAWRENCE MAN and Mr. WILLIAM GUNSTON HOWELL, are severally authorized to sign our Name.

GEORGE BARNET & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firms here, and at *Shanghae*.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 31st March, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. MACKRILL SMITH, in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, is authorized to sign our Name by Procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, January 1st, 1854.

INSURANCES.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, 22, SAINT ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Board of Directors in Shanghae, China:
A. PERCEVAL, Esq., Merchant, *Chairman.*
WM. HUTCHISON, Esq., Merchant.
H. C. R. MACDUFF, Esq., Merchant.
Medical Adviser:
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., *M.D.*
Agents:
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Division of Profits.

THE PROFITS which have arisen on the Business of this Company since 1846 will be divided as at *25th May*, 1854, and Parties Assuring on the Participating Scale before that date will be entitled to a Share in the Fund to be set apart for Division among the Assured.

Every information may be obtained on the application to the Agents of the Company in *Shanghae*, or at any of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad.

By order of the Directors,
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Actuary.*
HENRY J. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Agents of the Company in Shanghae,
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.
JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLEYDELL, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae*.

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

CHINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, U.S.A.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above COMPANY, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in any one Ship. Losses payable in *China, Calcutta, Bombay, London*, and *U. S. America.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1854.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London*, and *New York.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London*, or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1852.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,.....	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,.....	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of very Superior WINDOW GLASS in assorted sizes from 32½ inches by 21½ inches to 46 inches by 32.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Also, a few Hogsheads of fine DRAUGHT PORTER, from WHITBREAD & Co.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD.

Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, PALE SHERRY, and PORT; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A FEW copies of the following Children's Books just received—

Catechisms; Cyclopedias; Story Books; Ditto in packages of six; Single Stories.

Also, Dictionary of Medicine.

Herald Office, 8th April, 1854.

EX-*GEELONG.*

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

AN INVOICE OF STATIONERY consisting of,—

Account Books, Copying, Metallic, and Spelling Books; Plain, and Visiting Cards; Red, Black, and Blue Inks; Letter, Note, and Foolscap Paper; Envelopes of all Sizes; A large assortment of Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c., &c.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghae, April 6th, 1854.

EX-*GEELONG.*

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A FINE assortment of HUNTLEY & PALMER'S Reading Biscuits, viz:—

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknels, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits. Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits. Rich ARROWROOT, Alberts, Desserts, Shrewsbury, Machine Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime York Hams, Sides of Bacon, and Cheeses.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghae, April 6th, 1854.

ON SALE

A Small Assortment of HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAINS at

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.'s

Shanghae, 17th March, 1854.

EX-*LOCKETT.*

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE following PRESERVED PROVISIONS from the well known House of Messrs. GILLONS, Leith:—

In Tins—Finnan Haddocks, Mock Turtle Soup, Mulligatawny do., Soup and Bouilli, Kidney Soup, Brown do., Roast Beef, Boiled do., Roast Veal, Fresh Salmon, Cod Fish, Minced Collops, Carrots Plain, Beef a la mode, Scotch Haggis, Grouse Soup, Vegetable do., Hare do., Hotch Potch, Ragout of Fowl, Ling Plain, Essence of Beef, Oysters in own Liquor, Beef Tea, Cod Roes, Lobsters, Stewed Rabbit, Turnips Plain, Roast Mutton, Boiled do., Stewed Veal, Parsnips Plain, Kippered Salmon, Cod Fish Plain, Turbot, and Cod Sounds.

ALSO,

Green Gage Jam, Yellow Gooseberry do., Red do. do., Marmalade, Black Currant Jam, Strawberry do., Raspberry do., Plum do., Damson do., Brambleberry do., and Apple do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1854.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

HOUSES.

FOR LEASE OR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, about Ten mow, lately occupied by WILLIAM HARGREAVES, Esq. Apply to

WM. THORBURN.

Shanghai, 27th January, 1854.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST THREE SETS BILLS OF EXCHANGE!!!

LOST on *Friday, the 17th inst.*, about 3 o'clock P.M., between the Hongs of Messrs. CASSUMBHOY, NATHABHOY & Co. and DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., THREE BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Nos. 226, 227 & 228, for £ Stlg. 200, 200 & 110 respectively, in sets of 3 each, drawn by NUN CHANDLER, Esq., Agent of the *Commercial Bank of India*, on the *London Joint Stock Bank* at 6 mst./sight, dated 14th instant, in favor of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.—*The Bills are not endorsed.*

N.B.—Should such have been discovered by Merchants or others, the information of the same to my Agents Messrs. EDULJEE FURDOONJEE & Co. in *Hongkong*, or to my firm Mr. ALLADENBHOY HABEEBHOY in *Canton* is most earnestly solicited.

Shanghae, 18th March, 1854.

F. KUPFERSCHMID,

From DOUGLAS LAPRAIK'S, *Hongkong*,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Residents and Visitors to Shanghai, that he intends Establishing himself as *Watch and Clockmaker*;—their kind support in his behalf is solicited, and he trusts by prompt attention and a perfect knowledge of his business to ensure their approbation.

A Superior Assortment of *Clocks, Watches, Chains, Rings, Musical Boxes, Jewellery*, &c.

Repairing and Cleaning *Chronometers*, also ratting. A variety constantly on hand.

Residence the late "Billiard Club House."

Shanghai, March 8th, 1854.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE holder of Bill of Lading for 3 packages Machinery marked (JG) Nos. 1 a 3 landed ex *Dumfries* from Liverpool, can have the same on application to the undersigned.

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

9th March, 1854.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HESSE,
OF 6,725,000 DOLLARS, TO BE REIMBURSED WITH DOLLARS 16,588,610
or £2,400,000 Sterling.

EXTRACT OF THE ELECTORAL EDICT.

THIS STATE LOAN contracted in the Year 1845, by the Government of the ELECTORATE OF HESSE, and with the consent of the Chamber of Deputies, through the Banking House of Messrs. ROTHSCHILD AND SONS, consists of 6,725 Series of 25 Bonds each, to be redeemed by 60 Distributions in such a manner that the received Capital of 6,725,000 Dollars will be repaid with 16,588,610 Dollars, in the following 168,125 Dividends:—

14 of 40,000	Dollars.	60 of 4,000	Dollars
22 „ 36,000	„	60 „ 2,000	„
24 „ 32,000	„	120 „ 1,500	„
60 „ 8,000	„	180 „ 1,000	„

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

ON THE 1st JUNE, 1854,

Will take place by AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT, the Eighteenth Drawing of Twenty Series, or Five Hundred Bonds of the above-mentioned Loan, which must gain in the Distribution of the 1st of July, 1854, Five Hundred Dividends, amounting to $88,875.

(Seven Dollars are equal to £1 Sterling.)

PRICE OF THE TICKETS FOR DISTRIBUTION:

One Ticket, ...£1 Sterling.

The Purchaser of a certain number of Tickets enjoys the following advantages, viz:—

Six Tickets, ...£ 5 Sterling.
Thirteen do.,.....£10 do.
Thirty do.,.....£20 do.
Sixty-five do.,.....£40 do.
137 Tickets, ...£80 do.

Shares and prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are now specially appointed for the sale of shares for home and foreign countries, and have given security sufficient to fulfil every engagement towards the shareholders.

The Prizes will be paid in the East Indies and China through an Established Bank.

J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS.
Bankers and Appointed Government Lottery Contractors, Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

☞ Apply, without delay, to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine; or those who prefer it, may direct their letters and remittances to Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co., 26, Lombard-st., London.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN.

WITH reference to the terms of the above advertisement, intending purchasers are informed that remittance of monies for purchase of J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co.'s SHARES may be made through Mr. F. ALGAR, Colonial Agent, 11, Clement's Lane Lombard Street, London, who will in such cases protect the interests of Colonial Shareholders.

London, January 3rd, 1854.

NOTICE.

JUST received 300 SHARES of the above loan properly signed.

Parties desirous to taking any should apply immediately, as the next Mail will be the latest in time for the drawing of the 1st of June next.

Herald Office, 21st April, 1854.

[OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENT.]

GREAT ELECTORAL HESSIAN STATE LOAN
Of 6,725,000 Dollars.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained:—

14 of 40,000	Dollars.	60 of 4,000	Dollars.
22 „ 36,000	„	60 „ 2,000	„
24 „ 32,000	„	120 „ 1,500	„
60 „ 8,000	„	180 „ 1,000	„

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place on the 1st June 1854.

The price of the Tickets is as follows:—

One Share	for £ 1 Sterling.
Six Shares	for £ 5 do.
Thirteen Shares	for £10 do.
Thirty Shares	for £20 do.
Sixty-five do.	for £40 do.
One hundred and Thirty-seven Shares	for £80 do.

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive, free of expense, the Prospectus with full Particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the Successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals.

The Prizes obtained will be paid in Cash through an established Bank; or the winner can, if he chooses, draw the amount of the Prizes on Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., the *London* Agents, by attaching the Prize Shares to the Bill of Exchange.

Tickets and Prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are the ONLY APPOINTED Agents, and by whom all Shares must be signed

MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS,
The Appointed Government Lottery Contractors,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

☞ Apply, without delay, to the Banking House, MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany; or those who prefer it can direct their Letters to the care of Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., Merchants, No. 32, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—The Prospectus of this Distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.

Shanghae, March 4th, 1854.

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THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1854.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past 9 A.M.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Febr. 10.	Manilla,	Mar. 22.
Bombay,	Mar. 3.	Sydney,	Janv. 26.
Colombo,	Febr. 28.	New Zealand,	Janv.—.
Madras,	Febr. 27.	Amoy,	Mar. 5.
Calcutta,	Mar. —.	Hongkong,	Mar. 31.
Galle,	Mar. 10.	Ningpo,	Apr. 15.
Penang,	Mar. 16.	New York,	Janv. 28.
Singapore,	Mar. 18.	San Francisco,	Febr. 23.
Batavia,	Mar. —.	Honolulu,	Febr.—.

DIED.—At Shanghae, on the 15th instant, Captain R. H. Pearson, of the American Ship *Rose Standish*.

(No. 105.*)*

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 15th April, 1854.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Gentlemen who signed the letter to my address of the 12th instant, copy of a letter of thanks received from Captain O'Callaghan.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

Wm. Hogg, Esq., *Chairman of the Committee of Co-operation.*
Shanghae.

(No. 3 *of* 1854.*)*

H. M. Steam-ship "Encounter,"
Shanghae, 13th April, 1854.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, conveying to me, the officers, and men, under my command, the thanks of the Foreign Community of Shanghae.

Will you assure them we fully appreciate their estimation of our services, and that you and they may always most confidently rely upon them at any moment they may be required.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. O'CALLAGHAN,
Captain and Senior Officer.

Rutherford Alcock, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

True Copy,
W. Fittock.

On Monday, the 17th, our old acquaintance the *Colbert*, rejoined us, and her tricolor now waves abreast of the French Consulate, a little above the U. S. sloop *Plymouth*; below which vessel lie H. B. M. *Styx*, *Grecian* and *Encounter*. The *Styx*, invoked from Amoy, was on her way hither two hours after the receipt of her instructions, and followed close on the heels of the *Colbert*. From the latter we learn that the *Susquehanna* may be hourly expected; but, as it is, our anchorage groans under a weight of metal such as it has not felt in the experience of the oldest inhabitant; and if he, or any other, felt insecure with our small squadron of two weeks back, we are now in a condition which should still the qualms of the most feminine alarmist. Not the least evidence of the impression produced by the "affair" of the 4th upon Imperialists and Insurgents is the total abstinence of both from hostilities, along our land front, during the period prescribed by us, and which terminates this day.

In the interval, our Committee of Co-operation, English and American, have been prompt as the *Styx* herself, in carrying out the suggestions of the officers of both navies, and almost the whole of the residences within the limits of our concession, are now behind a line of wall, stockade, or entrenchment, the approaches through which, purposely diminished in number, are watched by a British and American force; the space between the Yang-king-pang and the city wall being duly committed to the vigilance of the French. Thus, thanks to the promptitude and success of the measures adopted, we are safe for the present and confident for the time to come; and the term of excitement and self-gratulation fairly past, we are in a position to review events with calmness.

Already we hear demure enquirers, as they sit afar off, demanding, Must you have done it? Couldn't you have waited. A tolerable answer will be found in the Consular proclamation alluded to in our last issue and now in print; we cannot pronounce its recapitulation of grievances, long and vainly complained of, one whit exaggerated. The *finale* of the 3d inst., indeed, has hardly been done justice to in the published account. The attacks on individuals were much more numerous than we had at first been led to suppose; and the offensive movement altogether so general, that we hesitate to connect it, as at first, with the repulse of the party stealing wood on Mr. Jas. Bowman's premises. Although well pleased to be able to disclaim a motive of retribution in our act of war, enough has been endured to have fully justified a blow in that spirit; but, that we acted in another, and how and why we acted at all, it is extremely desirable that the eminently credulous Chinese public should be made aware: and we doubt not that the *magna veritas* thus deliberately put forth will prove in some sort an antidote to the fictions of those whose interest is *not* the truth. Keih, the Judge, whose letter to the British Consulate is dated half past two, has affirmed, we hear, officially, that he had but a quarter of an hour allowed him, or the troops would have been withdrawn, as was required. In the one correspondence, we have him deploring, through the Taoutae, the indiscipline of his large army, and then insisting on it that it is its discipline alone which has prevented the large army from getting into any previous scrape with foreigners; also that it has been in no previous scrape, but that he will prevent the recurrence of the scrape. *Ex uno*, &c. His long letter will rend pathetically in the *Times*; if Russia leave any space for its insertion, but in face of the facts, and the letters, on the spot, we see no ground for assuming that had we remained passive after the injuries threatened and inflicted by the troops, the step ascertained by experience to be necessary to our safety, would have been enforced by the authorities. The utter neglect of our former expostulations; the puerility of the excuses offered for provincial vagabonds disguised as imperial soldiers; the certain evasion of Chinese officers in general: and the salient duplicity, in particular, of Woo Taoutae,—on whom, for their sins, the uninitiated Governor and Judge have throughout relied for guidance in barbarian business,—all lead us to an opposite conclusion: and had no such guarantee against further outrage been exacted; had we, as without it we must have, retired within the limits of the ground actually under foreign buildings, are we to assume that our inaction would have in any way propitiated "the troops now stationed about Shanghae amounting with vagrants and idlers to above 20,000 men?" Assuredly not. A little longer delay might have spoiled the Judge's plea that we did not maturely deliberate, but, whether it were of hours, or of days, the troops by the riding ground would not have decamped, until we had used other arguments than strong writing to their superiors: and so long as they retained their position after their evening's entertainment of the 3rd instant, insecurity from outrage was a mere question of degree, to be speculated on not simply by reckless promenaders who *would* take their exercise on the course, but by the little congregations on the very Bund, to whom we are indebted for the circulation of all authentic intelligence.

Whether the discomfiture of so large a portion of the besieging force will substantially retard the recapture of Shanghae is almost a problem. The termination of its investment appears to depend on causes wholly distinct from the number of troops assembled, or their pertinacity in attacks *à la Chinoise*; that is to say, in exhibitions of themselves within uneasy range, below the walls, and interchange of the slang of many dialects. That a mine should be sprung, and a breach effected large enough to admit a solid column, on level ground; that no advantage should be taken of this for some hours, and that it should be then turned to account only by a *sortie* of the inferior force, are facts, we imagine, without precedent in the annals of sieges. Supplies, whether native or foreign, and we regret to believe that the latter are not mythological, will naturally cease with the bankruptcy of the rebel exchequer; a political crisis which cannot be very distant, and which as it approaches, will too probably induce all trimmers to abandon the cause of patriotism, as locally represented by Lew, Generalissimo of the Ming. The duty of intercepting has never been attempted by the junk fleet, which we understand is about to return to the Southern Waters. Paid for some months short of their contract, guilty but of one piece of service, viz: the burning of the Eastern suburb, which assuredly did not *advance* the cause of their masters, these honest fellows, who have declined all fighting since that occasion, will carry with them the regrets of the besieged Brotherhood, and it may be a good few of their body, able pirates like themselves, and Triads of high degree. Strict in their surveillance only over unoffending boats, they have in no instance save one arrested supplies intended for the city, and their employment in any way is but one instance more of the great imbecility of Woo, Taoutae. We intended a short chapter upon his twelvemonth's career, but matter has grown under our hand. In the words of Mr. Shandy, let no man say, "come, I will write a duodecimo." Being now, we trust, quit for a season of the glories of war, we shall have comparative leisure for the anxieties of peace, and may possibly examine the above section of history in our next.

The following circumstances that have recently occurred will serve to indicate what is the temper of the Chinese authorities, and what subjects most occupy their thoughts, after the successful attack recently made on their troops by the foreign force.

A teacher in the employ of the London Mission returned to his home at Sungkeang, after the destruction of the encampments. He wished to remove his family into the country, to relieve them from their fears consequent on the intelligence from Shanghae. This is what all respectable Chinese would do in such a case. On the third day after his arrival, five mandarins came to his residence, the highest of them, who holds office in Chihkeang, wearing a crystal button. He had no anticipation of such a visit, and told them he supposed it must be one of his neighbours that they wished to see. The answer was that it was not a mistake, and that hearing he was in Dr. Medhurst's employ, they had come from the Footae (Lieutenant Governor of a province) to know if he could assist in procuring the interference of the English nation to rid Shanghae of the rebel bands. The plan proposed was that English troops should take possession of one gate, and permit the "red caps," the miscreants who have been causing so much misery in the city, to run away, while the mandarin soldiers should attack the other gates. No mode of action was suggested for the contingency of unwillingness to run upon the part of the rebels, nor any guarantee proposed that the natives who were unable to shave their heads in time for the catastrophe should not be exposed to wholesale slaughter by the imperial army. It was added that it would be a very meritorious act for Dr. Medhurst to effect the opening of the city, and that the Footae, would state it in his memorial to the emperor, who would then write to the Queen of England in praise of Dr. Medhurst for having done this good thing. The price that the Footae was willing to offer to the English nation for this aid was the remission of a year's duties, a proposition that probably originated in a desire to bring the present disputes on that head to an amicable termination. They had heard of the collision between the army and the foreign force, and they confessed that the fault lay with their own soldiers, or rather the Hoo-yung, the militia of Hoo-kwang. They had provoked the foreigners to the measures they had adopted. If Dr. Medhurst should give any hope of the plan succeeding, the crystal buttoned mandarin would come himself to Shanghae to aid in carrying it out.

The teacher who received these communications stated in reply that he was not in the employ of Dr. Medhurst, but of another foreigner, yet he would willingly do any thing he could to free the city of Shanghae from its present rulers. A mandarin messenger with a safe-conduct was given him to protect him from being interfered with by the soldiers on his way back to Shanghae, and he was offered an introduction to Hü the Footae now at the camp on the Soochow creek. The explanation of this story lies in the fact that Hü Foo-tae is in a dangerous position from the want of success in his attack on Shanghae. Those who know his alarm are anxious to find some method to extricate him, and to ward off the imperial displeasure. The Footae of Hang-chow, Wang-chung-han, has already been appointed to come to Shanghae for the purpose of exterminating the rebels. It is important for Hü's safety, that the recapture of the city should take place very soon, and before the arrival of his successor. The expected success of the latter, who is said to be of a fierce and warlike disposition, might by contrast be fatal to Hü, and hence the anxiety that the officers around him feel, to effect *per fas et nefas* the early recovery of the city. In the conversation it was stated that the propositions made all came from the Footae himself, but it is open to conjecture that they were the invention of the crystal button, at least in part. Among other things, a house in Sung-keang was promised for a Missionary to reside in, with the sanction of the Footae. It was also said that the Footae put no faith in his subordinate the Taoutae, and hence his desire to negotiate with the foreign authorities through another channel.

The truth of the whole story, was verified by the appearance of the messenger and the production of the safe-conduct, having the seal of the Hwa-ting district magistrate, whose Yamun is in the city of Sung-keang.

Subsequently the teacher has had an audience of the Footae, and stated to him that he had found on inquiry that such a mode of proceeding as his subordinate had recommended to him, was quite irregular and without the slightest hope of success. Meeting with no encouragement to proceed, he came, he said, to inform his Excellency of the fact, having understood that the proposal had originated with himself. This the Footae did not disown. It was also suggested that an excellent opportunity to apply for foreign aid would be afforded by the arrival of the new Plenipotentiary, Dr. Bowring, who was expected at an early date.

We this week give *Peking Gazettes* to the 18th ultimo, a general view of which has already been given in a former number. If the accounts of imperialist success could be believed in their integrity, they would show a large destruction of the Insurgent army—but we must await further intelligence before placing faith in the stories of such continuous successes on the part of the imperialists.

If they are true, it proves that some great error of judgment has been committed in undertaking the Northern campaign with insufficient forces to cope with their antagonists, and the prestige of their arms having been thus dissipated, it will require much future prowess to recover the position the Tae-ping army occupied at the commencement of the winter. But we suspect it will be found hereafter, that if the imperialists are successful in one quarter the insurgents are so in another, and in a country like this, where it is so difficult to obtain accurate information, we must patiently await further particulars of the progress of events in order to form just notions respecting them.

The opening of Japan to American Enterprise.

We had intended to have given an account of the success of the Americans in effecting the basis of a Treaty of Commerce with Japan, but find we have so much in type that it must be postponed. It is however of less consequence here as it is well understood, that two ports if not three are to be opened for American Commerce within the twelve-month, and a coaling station immediately. Commodore Perry will remain on the station some months, we hear, to facilitate the carrying out of the treaty, and probably to make charts of the harbours, &c., previous to the commencement of trade. We hope the British government will not be slow in taking advantage of this favorable train of affairs to obtain an equally advantageous treaty as our cousins.

Launched, on Friday, 14th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Ship-yard of Mr. Dewsnap, the Schooner *Nalda*, 100 Tons burthen.

The appointment of Doctor Bowring as H. M.'s Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China and Governor and Commander-in-chief in the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, has elicited articles in the *London Times* and *Manchester Examiner* approving of the learned Doctor's appointment, and we suppose, the successor of Sir George Bonham is now arrived at his seat of Government.

It would be difficult probably at the present time to select a man better suited for the arduous duties of the highly important post he is called on to fulfil. The previous knowledge of China acquired by him as Consul at Canton and his occupancy of the Superintendency of Trade, during his predecessor's temporary absence, have afforded him many opportunities of acquiring an insight into the routine of office, and we trust to see the well-known talents and indefatigable energies of the skilful politician successfully employed in his high dignities. We shall watch with interest the development of his new career in this country.

We regret to record the death of Captain R. H. Pearson, of the American Ship *Rose Standish*, who suddenly expired on the 15th, of the wound received in the engagement of the 4th instant.

The bullet, which proved to be a jingall ball, after breaking the bones of the jaw, had glanced downward through the muscles of the neck and throat and lodged near the chest. The ulceration finally caused the rupture of the carotid artery, and he died in a few minutes after this took place.

We learn from his acquaintance, that he was a man of estimable traits of character and much beloved and respected, by his friends and all who knew him.

He was buried with military honors and the body was followed to the grave by the Consular Corps, the Naval Officers, with a party of Seamen and Marines from the American and English men-of-war, the Volunteers, and nearly all the residents in the place.

It was observed that besides the Ships in the harbour and Consular flags being lowered half-mast until he was interred, the flags on the city walls were also lowered out of respect for the loss sustained by foreigners in their gallant defender;—a salute of three guns was fired at the East-gate battery at the time of the funeral.

The following is an additional list of names not received in time for our last issue, to the letters addressed by the Residents of Shanghae to the Consuls of Great Britain and the United States of America—

D. D. LALCACA.
SORABJEE FRAMJEE.
C. D. LALCACA.
COOVERJEE BOMANJEE.
SAPOORJEE BOMANJEE.
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE.
D. PESTAMJEE MARKER.
EZEKIEL SHELLIM.
SOLOMON DAVID.
RUBIN SOLOMON.
SHAIK HUSSON SHAIK AHMED.
SHUMSUDEN MOOCKREY.
RUJAB ALLY PULYMOHAMED.
RUJABALLY ALLY RUJA.
ZADABHOY KHAKEY.
MOHAMED THAWER.
D. BURJOJEE.
JOHN J. BURDON. } *Of the Church Mis-*
HENRY REEVES. } *sionary Society.*
W. M. T. BOONE. } *Am. Episcopal*
ROBERT NELSON. } *Missionaries.*
S. CARPENTER. } *Sabbatarian Baptist*
N. WARDNER. } *Missionaries.*
GEO. PEARCY. }
MATTHEW T. YATES. } *Am. Baptist*
T. P. CRAWFORD. } *Missionaries.*
G. W. BURTON. }
W. Y. E. CUNNYNGHAM. *Episcopal Methodist Missionary.*
M. S. CULBERTSON. *Am. Presbyterian Missionary.*
A. WYLIE. } *Of the London*
WM. MUIRHEAD. } *Missionary*
JOSEPH EDKINS. } *Society.*
WM. L. EBSWORTHY.
A. REYNOLDS.

We have added the Tonnage dues to the table of British Trade at this port for 1853: the Books having been destroyed at the Custom-house, we cannot state either the amount of duties nor total payments for them and the tonnage due together, as in former years.

Shanghae, 15th *April,* 1854.

Alcock, *Consul of Great Britain,*
Murphy, *Consul of the United States,*
Edan, *Consul ad interim of France,*

issue the following notice in contradiction of idle rumours alleged to be afloat, in order that all misgivings thence arising may be laid aside:

Having been given to understand that the measures forced upon us on the 3rd and 4th inst., have produced some alarm in the neighbourhood of Shanghae, amongst those unacquainted with the real origin and extent of the proceedings referred to, we deem it advisable to reassure the public mind, by an authentic statement of the facts of the case.

It is to be remembered that the foreign communities respectively subject to our jurisdictions, as well as all other foreigners here residing, have been drawn to this Port to trade, on the faith of the treaties existing between our governments and the Chinese Empire. "Freedom from molestation" being therein specifically guaranteed, they have brought hither their families, have purchased land, and have erected dwelling houses, and warehouses for the reception of merchandise, within limits originally assigned to them by the Chinese authorities acting in concert with our own.

On the 7th September last, this city was seized by certain members of the Hung-mun Brotherhood, the majority of them natives of Kwang-tung and Fuh-keen, who, having subverted the local government, declared themselves no longer subject to the reigning dynasty.

History tells us of above twenty dynasties, which have, each one in its turn, possessed the throne. But the ancients wisely taught that the revolutions of empires are not in the hand of man, and premature discussion of such questions was rebuked by a statesman of the Chow. As to the foreigner, his recognition of dynastic change, in any country where he may be residing, must be preceded by that of the government to which he owes allegiance. In all civil dissensions which may afflict the land he ought to remain neutral. "A stranger," says the proverb, "can take no side in a domestic quarrel." It is enough for him to act when he has a grievance of his own to redress. But again when danger is at hand, "prevention is better than cure." The subversion of authority, and the disorder naturally consequent upon the capture of the city, obliged us at once to look to ourselves for security; the more, that the officials had informed us, before the above catastrophe, of their anxiety on behalf of the foreign settlement, to which it was out of their power to extend protection. Marine guards were accordingly stationed at different points of the more inhabited portion of it, with orders to deprive all armed men, passing or repassing, of their weapons.

In process of time an Imperial force approached, and the prospect of a speedy restoration of order hailed with joy by all the well-disposed. No time was lost in assuring their leaders of our perfect neutrality and of our desire for peace. They were made acquainted with the measures we had adopted for our own security, and acceded to our request that they would prohibit their soldiers entering the settlement with arms; as, while no advantage to their operations would result from the practice, it could not fail to be a source of apprehension, if not of positive danger, to the foreign community.

The siege has now lasted above six months, during which time the army has been increased to some eight or ten thousand men, and almost from the date of their arrival, their conduct towards foreigners, and those dependent on them, has been a matter of unceasing complaint.

The foreign position, as originally defined, is bounded on the west by a small stream, the ground along the inner bank of which has been acquired and prepared as a place of recreation, at an expense of near twenty thousand dollars. The troops encamped in its immediate vicinity have made a practice of crowding in disorderly bands upon this riding ground; at one time driving off the work-men employed on it; at another, plundering materials; at another, annoying persons taking their exercise, by scaring their horses or blocking up the way. Individuals remonstrating with them, under these circumstances, have been drawn upon; in some instances, without any remark, or known provocation, they have been fired at. To say nothing of the extreme irksomeness of such a state of

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things, wanton disregard of our safety was carried so far, that although the city now being besieged, lies southward of the encampments, a target was put up in rear of them facing east, about fired at which could not but find their way into the settlement. No one, it is true, has been wounded by these, but, in some instances, bullets so directed have actually fallen within the precincts of foreign buildings. Add to this the constant appearance of armed men in the hamlets extending nearly from the back of the British Consulate to the village of Leou-cha,—of whose disorderly conduct both Chinese and foreigners have loudly complained; while, on the river face, no less gratuitous trouble has been given by the fleet stationed in the Hwang-poo.

The interception of supplies on their way to the city was an undoubted duty. Our laws prohibit our countrymen from contributing aid to either of the belligerents in any way whatsoever, and extend no protection to any one so acting against the rebels which may befal him at the hands of the party whom he is opposing, should he be found by them in the act of assisting their enemies. No foreigner could have complained had the proceedings of the fleet been limited to the attainment of so legitimate an end. But while there is only one instance on record of a seizure by the fleet of any article destined for the use of the besieged, although the latter have beyond doubt received large supplies of food and arms,—there has been, on the other hand, one continued outcry against their deeds of robbery, committed under the sanction of official passes signed by the Taoutae, or against their maltreatment of the crews of boats either empty or carrying nothing objectionable. Boats too have been fired into with reckless disregard of life even after they had shortened sail and were standing to be examined; and this notwithstanding the flag of one of the Treaty Powers was flying. Of all these evils representations had been duly made in the proper quarter, but without obtaining either the punishment of the guilty, or compensation for losses sustained. If these were ever taken notice of by the authorities appealed to, they produced no change in the state of things complained of.

On the 3rd April, about half past 3 in the afternoon, some four or five soldiers were stealing building materials in the premises of a British merchant. On his calling on them to desist they threw their swords on him and his companion, and did not retire until two of their number had been fired upon and wounded.

Within an hour from this time a number of Imperialist soldiers were seen advancing on the North, West, and South-west of the foreign settlement, waving flags, brandishing swords and discharging fire-arms. They attacked every one they met without distinction of sex, and had dangerously wounded one gentleman in six places, before they were driven off by a party of seamen and marines from the British and American menof-war.

Thus begun on all sides of us at the same moment, where was the mischief to be staid? No deed of violence was ever more unprovoked, nor experience having shewn how little was to be hoped from simple representation, security of life alone demanded some measure more stringent than those heretofore resorted to. Yet, in consideration of the neutrality all along professed, nothing was insisted on but the retirement of the camps respectively from the disturbance, to ground which was equally favorable to the siege, while the change in their position would afford us some prospect of immunity from further collision. The works in and about the Sze-ming Hwuy-kwan, a cemetery near the city wall, were accordingly to be retained by the troops; those in the camps along the Riding ground were to commence moving out by three or would be expelled by four o'clock; and this was communicated before one o'clock to the authorities.

The junk fleet on the river face having been brought under the guns of a British man-of-war earlier in the day, about two on the afternoon of the 4th instant, a body of British and American marines and seamen landed and proceeded towards the ground, where they waited until the hour appointed. No sign of movement outwards being then visible in the camps, it was evident that none was contemplated; and accordingly at the hour indicated, as above, the promise that had been given was fulfilled.

Little life was taken, and this will serve to shew that, although forbearance had long been taxed, our object was not retribution, but the infliction of such a blow as might secure us from future disquiet. We merely designed to convince the troops and all beside, that there is nothing essential to our safety that we will not undertake, and that what we undertake we are prepared to accomplish; and we shall be rejoiced to find that what has been done on this single occasion, excepts us from any further molestation. Should it prove otherwise, we shall waste no more time in threats and remonstrances.

We are therefore misled by the words and publications of idle men. Take warning rather by the past and for the time to come, be cautious of wantonly exasperating strangers, whose policy and inclination it is to refrain from interfering with you.

PEKING GAZETTE.

Proceedings in Pih-chih-le.

The *Gazette* of the 4th of March contains a report from Tsang-kih-lin-sin and Shing-paou, stating that on the 24th of February the rebels came out a thousand strong, and attacked the imperial camp at the village of Tsun-tsoo, but were repulsed with loss by the troops under Ming. The rebels then attacked the village of Nëen-tsoo, when Shen-luh drove them back, with the loss of 100 men. On the 26th of February, the rebels came out of the village of Chin-kwan, to the amount of several hundreds, but were beaten back by Yeh-lin-a. The next day Tsang-kih-lin-sin headed the troops in person, and attacked the town of Suh-ching, aided by some artillery. Shing-paou had previously marched a body of troops from various provinces, while he himself leading the main army, brought up the rear. When they approached Suh-ching, the rebels came out two thousand strong: but the main body of the imperialists advanced, and the rebels were driven back in confusion, with the loss of about 100 men. As the insurgents came on again with death-like energy, the imperialists loosed their courage, slew 100 more, and beheaded an insurrector-general named Le, while the bodies of the rebels were seen strewed along the surface of the snow. The remainder of them fled in a south-westerly direction, when Chang-tsëih-hing slew some dozens of them, amongst whom were a tribune and a centurion. Another body of imperial troops coming up at the time, a dozen more were slaughtered, and the rest escaped. Again a body of rebel horse, about 200 strong, rushed out from the little Le-wun village, but were repulsed by the Tartar cavalry, with the loss of more than half their number. A smaller body of rebels then came out of Suh-ching, in a north-westerly direction, but were speedily repulsed. The rebels again made a sally to the number of a thousand men, towards a village on the east, when Tsang-kih-lin-sin, at the head of the cavalry attacked them from the north-west, and having effected a junction with Shing-paou, all flushed with their recent successes, they came slaughtering along: whereupon the rebels again lost a hundred men, amongst whom was a director-general of their forces; altogether the insurgents lost on that day about 400 men. The emperor remarks on this report, "It seems that the rebels having been surrounded, and attempting to escape, have been attacked by Tsang-kih-lin-sin and Shing-paou, and some of them cut off. Let the above-named troops continue to take advantage of these successes, and exterminate the whole of these ugly thieves, without allowing them to escape in any direction. With regard to six of the rebels who have surrendered, and subsequently aided the imperial troops in attacking their former comrades, as they appear to have repented and renovated themselves, let their crimes be forgiven, and white buttons conferred on each of them, as a mark of extraordinary favour.

The same *Gazette* contains an order for posthumous honours to be bestowed on three officers who fell in the above engagements, and further directions to the board to bestow the accustomed honours on such like patriots, without waiting for the necessary form of reporting previously.

The *Gazette* of the 8th of March contains a report from Tsang-kih-lin-sin, announcing the conduct of a general named King-wan-tsae, and an officer named Wan-sew, who joined the army on the 8th February, but who were unable to prevent the rebels escaping in a westerly direction, shewing that they were deficient in military tactics; they had also given up the command of their command into the hands of inferior officers. At such a time as this, when every exertion is requisite, it is not becoming in any to shift responsibility from themselves. It recommends, therefore, that the above-named officers be detained in the camp under general arrest, to await his, the commander-in-chief, will watch their conduct, and if he finds that they have no sense of shame and will not exert themselves, he will report them as deserving of the severest punishment.

The *Gazette* of the 11th of March states that according to the report of Tsang-kih-lin-sin and Shing-paou, the rebels had been dispersed and thrown into confusion, when they led forward the imperial troops and gained a fresh victory. It seems that the rebels had been for some time in the occupation of the village of Sun-ho-tsun-tsze-tsing villages, when, after successive attacks by the imperialists, on the 7th of March, taking advantage of a fog, they passed through the little Le-wan village and fled towards the south. Their mules and horses having sunk in the mire many of them fled, when Shen-luh led on the imperial troops and killed seven or eight hundred of the rebels, and took many military trophies. Tsang-kih-lin-sin, also, at the head of the cavalry advanced to the attack. After this the rebels escaped to the city of Ho-këen,* whither they were followed by the imperialists. On attempting a sally from the west gate of that city, they were intercepted by Tah-lung-a, who killed about a hundred of them. The imperial army was then divided into three bodies to prepare for a renewed attack, while Seling-a was directed to lie in ambush at an important pass. The rebels then made a sortie from the south gate, when they were attacked by Tsang-kih-lin-sin; when at a place called Shen-kea bridge the imperialists redoubled their courage, and assaulted the rebels both in the front and rear, driving them for about ten miles as far as the Foo-tsang post-station, and leaving their bodies scattered along the road. There must have fallen of the insurgents on this occasion upwards of a thousand men: fifty were taken alive, and 30 jingalls and matchlocks captured, with about 100 swords and spears. The commander-in-chief, on this report, "The rebels having been surrounded and reduced to extremities, fought for their lives, and were flying in confusion, when Tsang-kih-lin-sin and Shing-paou, at the head of the main army, came on in pursuit; let the said officers now avail themselves of the favorable time, exterminate the whole of this flying band, without leaving a single remnant of these pestilential vagabonds. Tah-lung-a is deserving of admiration for his conduct, let him therefore be restored to his former position. The lieutenant-general King-ling, though in an intrenched camp, was not able to prevent the escape of the rebels, nor to head his troops in pursuit; also having neither killed nor captured a single individual, he has shewn himself to be incapable in the interest; let him therefore be immediately deprived of rank, but retained in office, and see how if he can make amends for his misdeeds: if he neglects in future to exert himself, let him be severely punished."

The *Gazette* of the 16th of March contains a report from Tsang-kih-lin-sin and Shing-paou stating that when the rebels came out from the post-station, Tsang-kih-lin-sin, conceiving that they would not be able to retain it long, laid a plan for entrapping them: and, as he suspected, on the 10th of March, they fled towards the south, when the imperialists pursued them, and slaughtered them all along the road to a distance of 12 miles: the corpses left there were about eight hundred. After this the rebels escaped into a wood, from whence they came out to the attack in several bodies; but the imperial cavalry met them, and the rebels without fighting were thrown into confusion, and seven hundred were killed: in all altogether about 1,600 of them fell on that day, 300 were taken alive, seven brass cannon were captured, upwards of a hundred jingalls and matchlocks, with swords and spears without number. The rebels then pursued their flight southwards, when Shing-paou attacked them from the side of Fow-ching, and came between the two bodies of the rebel force. The Tartars then came on with great vigour to slaughter the rebels, when they fled in all directions, leaving a hundred of their number dead on the field. The commander-in-chief large cannon were taken, with 50 jingalls, and 200 matchlocks. The rebels having again made head against the imperial troops, Shing-paou sent two Tartar officers against them, who killed about a dozen. The rebels then escaped into Fow-ching, and the adjacent villages. Tsang-kih-lin-sin then placed a considerable force in Tung-tsang, and on the 11th of March, advanced at the head of the cavalry to invest the south side of Fow-ching, when he took the villages of Kaou-kea-tsang and Sung-kea-tsang, after having killed many of the enemy. Shing-paou also came

Last evening as a Chinese boat with a Missionary was proceeding along the river near the Dock-yard with a box containing valuables, another boat ran alongside and four Canton men started up suddenly, seized the box, and having rifled it, made off. It was not known where they had come from or whither they went: it is feared however, they have cleared out and are not likely to be found or the property recovered.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*
Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

HENRY SUTTON,

SAIL-MAKER;

BEGS respectfully to intimate to Commanders of Vessels resorting to this Port and at Woosung, that he has established himself here in the above line, having had long experience in Sail-making, he trusts that by attention to business he will merit a share of the Public patronage.

SAIL LOFT—on the premises of Mr. Rogers, *Shipwright.*

ROBERT PERT,

SAIL-MAKER.
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire, dated August 12th, 1852.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Dixon of Liquorpond Street, Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body: and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.—I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, (Signed) J. NOBLE.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Chilblains, Fistulas, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Chapped Hands, Gout, Glandular Affections, Skin-diseases, Burns, Bunions, Corns (Soft), Cancers, Lumbago, Sore-heads, Chetoes and Contracted Joints, Scalds, Wounds Chiego-foot, Elephantiasis, Sand-Piles, and Stiff Piles, Tumours, Sore Nipples, Yaws, Rheumatism, Ulcers,

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Apr. 13	Gravina	A. ship	870	Sprague	New York	Nov. 25	General	Russell and Co.
,, 13	Storm	A. bark		Roberts	New York	Dec. 12	General	Wetmore and Co.
,, 17	Styx	H.M.St		Woolcombe	Amoy	Apr. —		
,, 17	Colbert	H.M.Str		Beaudean	Hongkong	Apr. —		
,, 19	Audax	B. schr	151	Hallpike	Hongkong	Mar. 31	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Gravina*, Bishop and Mrs. Boone and two Children and servant, Miss Wray, Miss Connover, Mr. John T. Points and Mr. Tong.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Apr. 13	Confucius	A. str.	430	Dearborn	Fuchau	Ballast	Russell and Co.
,, 14	Iona	B. schr	247	Dowman	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
,, 19	Bombay	A. ship		Wilson	Calcutta	Ballast	Russell and Co.
,, 19	Formosa	B. ship	406	Rollason	Austr e H'kong	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
,, 20	Grange	B. bark	300	Morrison	London	Tea, &c.	Gilman, Bowman and Co.
,, 21	Rose Standish	A. ship	940	Potter	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
,, 21	Gravina	A. ship	870	Sprague	Hongkong	General	Russell and Co.
,, 21	Matilde	Ita. bg.	230	Erikea	Hongkong	Sundries	Turner and Co.
,, 22	Jacob Bell	A. ship	1385	Kilham	New York	Tea, &c.	Smith, King and Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*,—(13th instant).—1st class,—Messrs. J. Bowman, S. Maitland, W. Endicott and servant, E. S. Odell, E. Denson, L. Tarmahomed and servant, Yung-ki and servant,—2d class—E. Abraham, Soo-ki, and 2 Chinamen—On Deck—3 Native passengers.
per *Rose Standish*, Mr. J. S. Robinson.
per *Jacob Bell*, Mrs. Pearson.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Audax	Apr. 19	B. schr	151	Hallpike	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	Hongkong	to-morrow
Iride	,,	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Frederick VII	Mar. 7	Da. bg.	124	Keppell	Reiss and Co.		
Geelong	April 1	B. ship	392	Bowers	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Early
Golden City	Apr. 10	A. ship	800	Canfield	Augustine Heard and Co.	New York	Early
Nalda	,,	Sw.sch.	160	Ayer	Russell and Co.		
Santiago	April 3	Per.bk.	193	Lontanorosa	Augustine Heard and Co.	H'kong & Wh.	Early
Snipe	,,	B. brig	176	Robinson	A. Connolly.	H'kong & Wh.	Early
Storm	Apr. 13	A. bark		Roberts	Wetmore and Co.		

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Encounter	HMSe.-St	14	906	175	Capt. G. O'Callaghan.	1846	450
Grecian	H.M.Brig	12	484	130	Com. Hon. G. D. Keane.	1846	..
Styx	H.M.Str.	6	1056	160	Com. F. Woolcombe.	1846	280
—*American.*—						Consm'ned.	
Plymouth	U.S.Sloop	20	1000	200	Com. J. Kelly.	1851	..
—*French.*—							
Colbert	H.I.M.Str	6	1600	180	Capt. de Beaudean.	1852	320

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	D'Busseche	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Masséu	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	145	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Coired. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, lbs.
Mary Shepherd	London	625	Oct. 18	.....	(Coals)	.....	.....	.....
Emily	Liverpool	253	Nov.17	1,793,720	 200,000	240	.....	.....

EXPORT of TEA and RAW SILK from SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea. Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Raw Silk Bales
To Great Britain (direct)	5,536,100	33,108,000	38,644,100*	24,803
,, United States	19,085,600	2,934,700	22,020,300‡	420
,, Australia	....	....	4,000,000‡	..
,, Coastwise	....	....	2,414,000§	2,320
,, Halifax	....	....	426,200	..
,, Continent	....	....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae	....	....	69,431,000	27,962

* By Invoice weights—including *Nessni* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage.
§ Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *viâ* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE to GREAT BRITAIN *Direct*, *From 1st July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*	Wool Bales	N'Pieces Cases
1853—In July	3 Vessels					853,926	2,094	.....	54	.....
	In August	6	,,			1,957,500	10,534	.....	169	40
	In September	11	,,			4,766,313	5,540	.....	90	.....
	In October	5	,,			4,016,650	906	.....	101	.....
	In November	4	,,			2,670,584	2,324	.....	.....	.....
	In December	6	,,			3,205,800	8,542	.....	.....	.....
Total lbs. from 5th July to 27th Dec., 1853						16,879,907	30,244	.....	414	40
1854										
Jan. 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	London			550,000	1,747	.....	.....	.....
,, 10	Royal Saxon	510	London			523,728	1,127	.....	.....	.....
,, 17	Star of the East	1219	Liverpool			1,115,804	845	.....	.....	.....
,, 27	Confucius	511	Liverpool			562,476	287	.....	.....	.....
,, 27	Nemesis	343	Cork			498,000	..	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 2	Lockett	576	Liverpool			480,000	484	.....	.....	.....
,, 25	Dannebrog	318	London				523	.....	.....	.....
,, 28	Daniel Ross	408	London				180	.....	.....	.....
,, 29	John Wood	570	London			412,453	1,986	.....	.....	.....
,, 31	Dumfries	468	Liverpool			500,702	..	.....	.....	.....
April 1	Early Bird	363	London			380,700	487	.....	.....	.....
,, 8	Onward	874	London				1,527	.....	.....	.....
,, 20	Grange	309	London			514,533	274	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE COASTWISE, *From 1st July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
Total from 11th July, 1853, to 15th Febr., 1854						61,773	8,519	cases 35
Mar. 3	Brenda	299	Hongkong				43	.....
,, 14	Lady Mary Wood	296	Hongkong				723	.....
Apr. 3	Nymph	100	Hongkong			23,000	..	.....
,, 12	Lady Mary Wood	296	Hongkong				1,170	.....
,, 13	Erin	40	Lookong				85	.....

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE to AUSTRALIA, *From 1st July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*
Total lbs. from 1st Sept., 1853, to 8th Febr., 1854						1,876,404		.....
Mar. 13	Aurora	386	Sydney			240,000		.....
Apr. 19	Formosa	406	Australia			367,000		.....

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Congou and Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Total Black*	Total Pounds	*Raw Silk.* Piculs	*Silk Piece Goods* Pcs.
1853—In July		1	Vessel.	1,832	.....	1,813	.....	451	.....	4,096	220,547	.....	.....	.....	6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,525
	In September	3	,,	844,553	90,540	79,391	169,193	164,772	90,298	1,438,749	401,776	.....	.....	.....	.....	401,776	1,840,525	269	2,400
	In October	5	,,	1,532,900	200,008	377,000	371,700	349,400	276,300	3,265,200	454,300	.....	16,000	42,600	.....	493,300	3,761,500	81	4,300
	In November	3	,,	1,242,600	73,040	209,200	203,800	213,300	151,000	2,100,912	94,000	.....	.....	18,700	.....	112,700	2,213,612	32	5,835
	In December	4	,,	914,495	104,200	165,964	166,336	246,262	113,297	1,710,661	114,377	.....	.....	49,200	.....	163,577	1,874,241	83½	5,654
From July 18 to Dec. 30, 1853—Total lbs.				4,636,380	469,280	833,368	911,231	974,185	630,665	8,459,621	1,265,003	.....	16,000	110,300	6,732	1,398,735	9,861,656	413½	28,714
1854																			
Jan. 18	Beverly	676	New York	355,300	36,300	62,400	124,900	56,900	45,900	681,700	47,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,500	729,200	192	4,700
,, 25	Oneida	460	New York	298,213	22,870	62,992	17,653	66,568	30,409	498,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	498,645	44	1,000
Mar. 1	Helena	396	New York	15,500	4,400	7,000	8,300	5,200	7,100	48,400	548,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	548,000	596,400	6½	.....
,, 2	Wild Duck	.....	New York	459,760	68,200	103,300	58,900	87,000	38,400	817,600	8,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,400	826,000	8	.....
,, 22	Mandarin	776	New York	293,800	13,100	40,200	58,300	50,200	31,800	487,400	162,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	162,100	649,400	37	12,690

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,036,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	227,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47	8,957,080	361,348	250,067	11,015	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,135	923,987	293,420	149,534	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48	11,441,440	341,396	56,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,170
Year 1848-49	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	.....	11,849,637	600,472	393,991	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,810	16,609,257	536,445	312,409	1,255,042	2,509,843	683,548	337,126	5,734,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51	24,551,030	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,160	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,253	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,743
Year 1851-52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,675,000	20,031
Year 1852-53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	269,002	69,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	.....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,406	171,543	1,973,901	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50	13,857,125	229,563	.....	33,986	14,120,614	84,455	114,095	.....	137,662	228,667	48,124	646,883	14,767,497	13,162
Year 1850-51	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	103,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,804,500	21,627,816	15,325
Year 1851-52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,664,100	24,803

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	*Sorts and Oolong*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48	226,636	.....	.....	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	.....
Year 1848-49	614,548	.....	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	33
Year 1849-50	1,648,829	.....	.....	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,705,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	750
Year 1851-52	3,100,000	.....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	998
Year 1852-53	2,257,500	5,000	401,500	2,664,700	2,157,000	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,000,300	534

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou.	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
1848-49	33,877,570	.....	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,631,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,240	5,023,662	610,723	3,656,066	8,435,340	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200	.....	1,221,500	1,704,100	615,800	217,900	.....	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,800	918,500	.....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	10,134
1850-51, in 114 ,,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
1851-52, in 114 ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Estimated	65,080,400	22,040
1852-53, in 113 ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do. ..	70,809,300	31,221
1852-53, ...	Increase,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,728,900	8,351
	Decrease,																	

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